

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 8.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1866.

NO. 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT JASPER  
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY  
CLEMENT DOANE.  
OFFICE—On West Main Street.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:  
Single Subscription, for Sixty Nos., \$1.50  
For six months. 2.00

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Each subsequent insertion. 75cts

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A column over, even square or squares,  
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ments.

Notice of appointment of administrators  
and legal actions of like character to be  
paid in advance.

## ANNOUNCEMENT CANDIDATE:

For Township officers, each \$1.00  
For County " " 2.50  
For District, Circuit, or State. 5.00

## SHOPIFIELD HOUSE! RESTAURANT & SALOON!

By Col. J. Mehringer,  
No. 222 Green St. bet Jackson & Hancock.  
400 ft. N.W. 1866.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Clement Doane,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
JASPER, INDIANA,

WILL attend promptly to any business  
transacted to him in any of the courts  
of Dubois county. Office in the Courier  
building, on West street.

## NEW GOODS!

### Dry Goods, Clothing and Groceries!

THE undersigned has just returned from  
the Queen City with a well selected  
stock of the above articles, to which he  
invites the attention of citizens of Dubois  
county. He is confident he can sell his  
goods as cheap as any merchant in this vicinage. His stock of gentlemen's Clothing  
is particularly fine. Call and see for  
service, at the big brick, north of the Court  
House. JOSEPH EGG.

September 28, 1866.—y

W. C. ANTHONY. B. SCHIFFER  
ADAMS & BUETTNER,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND AGENTS FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS.  
JASPER, INDIANA.

Office—North east corner McDonald and  
West streets. March 14, 1863

## Furniture! Furniture!

The undersigned respectfully  
fully inform the public  
that he has now, and will constantly keep  
on hand, or manufacture to order, all the  
latest and most fashionable varieties of  
Furniture, such as Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bed-  
steads, Tables, Lounges, and a large assort-  
ment of chairs, of the best styles. He re-  
spectfully invites those desiring anything in  
his line, to call and examine his stock be-  
fore purchasing elsewhere, as he is confi-  
dent he can please them, at his shop on the  
corner of Newton and Posterville streets  
JACOB ALLES.

Dec. 2d, 1866—y

## ACCOMMODATION LINE

### JASPER AND LOOGOOTEETE:

THE undersigned will run a Stage from  
Jasper to Loogooeteetee, for the accommoda-  
tion of the public once a week, leaving  
Jasper every Tuesday morning in time to  
connect with the cars, and returning to  
Wednesday. He will be thankful for  
share of public patronage.

ANTONY STEINHAUSER.

Dec. 26th, 1866—y.

## Jasper and Loogooeteetee!

### ACCOMMODATION STAGE!

THE undersigned, proprietor of the stage  
in small line, respectfully informs the  
traveling public that hereafter he will run  
a Stage for the accommodation of passen-  
gers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fri-  
days. He will leave Jasper, in time to con-  
nect with the trains on the O. & M. R. R.  
at Loogooeteetee, and will return on Tuesdays,  
Thursdays, and Saturdays. His team is a  
good one, and passengers may rely on go-  
ing through safely and in time.

EDMUND SHOEMAKER.

May 18th, 1866—y.

## ATTORNEY AT LAW,

THE undersigned will hereafter practice  
in the Circuit Court of Dubois County  
and will promptly attend to all business on  
trust in his care.

WILL H. TRACEWELL.

## CIVIL WAR.

Steps Taken by the Radical Leaders for  
the Conflict. Impeachment Speeches  
of Radical Chiefs.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, October 25.

The bold threats of resistance and civil  
war by the radicals, in connection with the  
Baltimore police question, is no sudden  
thought on the part of their leaders. They

have been preparing for war for several  
months. Their preparations have been  
made quietly, and in the same manner that  
the secession leaders of the South prepared  
for war prior to the election of 1860. The  
evidence on this point is conclusive, and  
the coincidence between the course which  
the Northern radicals are pursuing now,  
and of that of the secessionists before the  
rebellion, is certainly remarkable. If your  
readers will but recall the events of the  
last nine months they will see how close  
the parallel is. If they are allowed to go  
unrebuked by the people throughout the  
North the same result, namely, civil war,  
will follow.

The secessionists commenced their bitter  
tirade upon the Government and the North  
just as the radicals are now denouncing the  
South and one branch of the Government.

This was followed by a secret insurrection  
of the Southern militia, removal of all com-  
manders who were not pledged to the ex-  
treme policy. It will be remembered that  
one of the first moves that was made pub-  
lic on this point was the appointment of  
Kettell, of South Carolina, commander in  
chief of the militia of that State. The mil-  
itia everywhere were secretly armed, and  
their arsenals filled with arms and ammu-  
nition. All of this time the politicians were

inflaming the Southerners, arousing the pas-  
sions of the people, and denouncing every  
one in their midst who did not join in this

cry. This went on almost unheeded by

the great mass of the people until the in-

auguration of Lincoln, when the events at

Charleston touched the spark to the com-

busible material, and the fire spread in ev-

ery direction. Everybody wondered why

they had not seen this before, and that all

of this preparation could have been made

without attracting attention.

It is not my object to review the history

of these exciting times. I have simply all-  
uded to these facts for the purpose of show-

ing the similarity between the course of the

secession leaders and the present radical

leaders of the North.

The radicals commenced by declaring

that the President's acts in any other coun-

try would have cost him his head. They

heaped abuse upon abuse against him, and

indulged in language such as was never ut-  
tered in the halls of Congress against a

public officer. Thus matters went on, over-

every possible means being resorted to for the

purpose of inflaming the minds of the peo-

ple. Inquisitorial committees published ex-

parte statements, until, finally, just before

the close of Congress, a proposition for the

several States to arm their militia was

pushed through Congress, and would not

have attracted any particular attention had

it not been for the exposure of Raymond.—

Here is what he said of it in his famous letter

in July last:

You may have noticed the passage in the

House a few days since, of a resolution of

General Paine, of Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline, and equip their militia, and directing that

two-thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammu-

nition now under custody of the General

Government be distributed among the States

—the distribution among the loyal States to

take place immediately, and that among the

States lately in rebellion to be postponed

until further orders. The resolution came

from the Committee on Military Affairs, and

was pushed to a vote, without debate or de-  
lay under the previous question. It at-  
tracted as little attention in Congress as it

did in the country; and the public will

certainly receive with incredulity the asser-

tion that it was intended, by those who au-

thored its passage, as the first step toward

preparation for another civil war. Although

no debate was had upon it, members were

urged to vote for it by direct conversational

appeals on the floor on the part of the few

who were privy to its introduction. Some

were told that it was necessary to enable

the Southern loyalists to protect themselves;

others, that it was simply a matter of detail

in the War Department; others, that the

arms must be taken out of the hands of the  
President; and others, that it was proposed  
at the instance of the Secretary of War —  
An appeal was made by Mr. Kasson, of  
Iowa, to allow debate upon it, as it seemed  
to be a matter of importance—but this was

refused.

That this was one of the first steps to-  
ward civil war was evident from the speech of  
Mr. Boutwell and others in the Congres-  
sional caucus at the time, over the question  
whether they should remain in session or not. Mr. Boutwell, in his remarks on the

militia resolution, stated that

"It was the determination to arouse the  
North, and prepare for a resort to force up-  
on the assembling of the Postponed Congress  
in extra or regular session; and this de-  
termination is avowed. And the resolution  
to which I have referred for an organization  
of the militia and a distribution of arms in  
the Northern States, is the initial step to  
its execution."

In connection with this and the develop-  
ments of the congressional caucus, Mr.  
Reynard, in his letter, truthfully stated:

"I do not propose to comment upon the  
result of such a movement. It is obvious  
that if any such contingency should arise,  
the war would not be sectional, as was the  
case; it would be a war of political parties  
and neighborhoods. Not only have the  
great body of the Union party in Congress  
no sympathy with these views and purposes,  
but they are, in the main, ignorant and in-  
dulgent of their existence. That the ex-  
treme radicals entertain them, however,  
there is not the slightest doubt, and we  
know from experience of secession in 1861  
how few men it sometimes requires to  
 plunge a great party or a great nation into  
war."

Soon after Congress adjourned, the radi-  
cal leaders commenced their harangues at  
home. Wendell Phillips, quick to scent the  
movements of the fanatical faction, declared  
that President Johnson was an obstacle in  
the way and must be disposed of. A short  
time elapsed, when it was announced that  
General Butler had been appointed com-  
mander in chief of the militia of Massachu-  
setts, an imitation of the movement of South  
Carolina, in its appointment of Kettell.

As the campaign in the central States  
progressed, the radical leaders became more  
violent. It was manifested by the refusal  
of city government in Philadelphia to re-  
ceive the President as their guest, and then  
again by the Radical Senators in Albany.

Soon after this, Bingham, a radical mem-  
ber of Congress from Ohio, declared in a  
speech that

"So help me God, I will neither give sleep  
to my eyes, nor slumber to my eyelids, until  
I shall have drawn bills of impeachment  
against Andrew Johnson."

The next development was the announce-  
ment that Governor Fenton had commenced  
removing the conservative commanders of  
the militia in your State, and was appointing  
loyal leaders in their places. In those  
cases where he could find no excuse for re-  
moval of commanders of brigades, he has  
transferred regiments from one brigade to  
another, in order to enable him to designate  
a loyal leader to command the brigade.

Then came the famous impeachment  
speech of General Butler, in which he read  
his specification, or bill of indictment, as  
follows:

1. Attempt to bring Congress into public  
hatred, ridicule, and contempt.

2. Wrongfully using the power of appoint-  
ment and disregarding the prerogatives of

the United States Senate in the appoint-  
ment of men whom that body, in pursuance

of constitutional authority, had tried and  
rejected.

3. For declaring peace in the insurrec-

tional States without the consent of Con-  
gress.

4. For corruptly using the pardoning  
power.

5. For failing to enforce the civil rights  
bill.

6. For complicity in the New Orleans riot.

Stevens and Boutwell and Schenck will  
be among the foremost in this business,  
while a dozen leading Senators have already  
committed themselves in favor of the ar-  
raignment of the President.

At a subsequent speech in Chicago he ad-  
ded one more specification to these char-  
ges.

His appointment to office in the South of  
men who do not take the test oath.

In his Cincinnati speech he told the pub-

lic how the impeachment would be pro-  
posed, and then hinted that an army was  
armed and equipped ready to enforce the im-  
peachment decree. Here are his own words on  
this point:

"We have been asked the question, how  
can the President be impeached? He is  
commander in chief of the army and navy, and  
the Constitution of the United States says  
nothing whatever about who shall hold

the office while he is being impeached.—  
Therefore, if you begin the impeachment,  
he will order the army and navy to disperse

the House of Representatives, and govern  
the Republic; and to the first act of that  
Government, Where is the remedy? Here

is it: The House of Representatives, under  
the Constitution, is the grand inquest of the  
nation—perhaps I might say, for illustration  
the grand jury of the nation. It prepares

the bill of impeachment against the Presi-